During the Heated Term. WHAT KIND OF UNDERGARMENTS SHOULD BY WORK-THE STYLES IN CORSETS AND UNDER-WEAR-DRESSING LIGHT AND KEEPING CLEAN-

CARE OF THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION. A centennial summer is predicted by wise ones who remember the general broil at Philadelphia in '76. It is warm enough now to take a very serious side to it. If boarding-house a saving interest in light underclothes. It depends on how people dress and how they eat whether they suffer from hot summers or not. A very luxury of comfort is shown in the underwear of the season, beginning with the hand-knit silk jerseys in delicate shades of azure, cream, gobelin, lavender and nile greens to suit the toilet, for the undervest shows through the delicate bengalines, laines and veilings of the dress. These pretty silk vests, with deep pointed fronts and squares of guipure crochet, are worn over the corset which, to suit the compact style of corsage, is next the skin or over a gauze vest, to keep the corset steels from rusting by perspiration. The silk slip of a jersey fits like a glove over the short lace stays, taking the place of the cambric chemise. CORSETS

are reduced to a minimum, and comfort dawns for their wearers, who reduce their embonpoint by knitted webs and bands which stretch to support the bust and hips with few or no The Greek corset worn with the recamier dress is nothing more than a broad band of seamed knitting in Lisle thread, which holds the figure in shape like the classic ceinture. The nursing corset with knit front prevents the ruin of stays and good dresses in e nursery. These knit corsets are exceedingly cool and easy fitting. Between you and me, I should not wish to inquire how long a fashionable girl will wear a \$5 French corset without sending it to the cleaners, for washing, you know, spoils its perfect set and French cleaning is expensive. With the smooth, slim French polonsise the slenderest amount of closely fitting underwear is imperative, but with a directoire dress one slips on a long chemise of white India washing silk, whose lower lace and ruffles serve as the first skirt. Fullness about the hips is forbidden, and the long opera stocking of silk or thread, reaching nearly to the hip, does away with other than the short silk or cambric drawers, mostly lace

SILK UNDERWEAR AS AN ECONOMY. Ready-made silk underwear in white and tints is found in quantity in every shop of consequence at prices from \$3 for a chemise and \$7 for a nightgown. They are simply made in fine cluster tucks, with feather stitching between and on the collars and cuffs. Ladies say they wear the silk as an economy, for it can be washed in a hand-basin with a teaspoonful of ammonia in the water, well rinsed, wrung in a towel not to fray the silk, shaken to take the wrinkles out, and dried to put on next morning. Half the women at hotels wash their own silk lerseys and slips in this way, and any fine day you can see the lace kerchiefs drying against the glass in the windows of the most fashionable hotels after their owners have washed them in the toilet basin, unwilling to trust them to laundresses. It is singular how often a laundress has a neighbor who keeps a calf or a puppy with an appetite for eating up fine lace handkerchiefs and underwear. And then the silk things are so much healthier if worn without ironing, women say. Clara Kellogg, Emma Thursby and Emma Abbott, it is said, never have their linen, flannels or silks ironed be cause it disturbs the electrical state of the fabric next the skin. Silk nightgowns are worn by rheumatic people, and some go so far as to sleep on feather beds in silk ticking sheets and coverlet, to get the full benefit of the electric

away with the chemise, except for occasions, to the great relief of the family laundry. The the hair short and go barehe beauty of this jersey wear is that it can be washed in five minutes at night, and one may have the luxury of absolutely fresh clothes every morning, which make the discomforts of summer quite bearable. The secret of keeping cool is dressing light and keeping clean. Women, as a rule, do not emulate the rich bachelors at the Windsor, who change their shirts three to five times a day in summer, but no one is refined who can go without a change of clean clothes daily, with the mercury at 85. SKIRTS OF VARIOUS STYLES.

An improvement in corsets is the rubber cord lacing, an eighth of an inch thick, which renders the back more pliant and easy to the figure. The rubber lacing lasts well, unless one perspires very much, the acids of perspiration always attacking rubber. The quilted skirts of silk crape flounced with lace, with a white moire bow on one knee, are kept for the seaside, where the fair wearers must guard against cramp and rheumatism, but for town the light-striped silk and wool flannel skirt is worn with long black surah petticoat flounced with Spanish lace or real ruipure, which is not so extravagant as it seems, considering laundry bills for white skirts. Gray linen skirts trimmed with torchon or gray hand-knit lace are very serviceable, and there are new mohair flannels in gray stripes from which the dust can be beaten which are desirable for traveling. Skirts of honeycomb linen crash are very cool, clean and durable, and make the dress set well without starch or springs. This material is destined to become very popular for skirts and traveling dresses, as well as for portieres and lounge covers for summer. When every breadth of woolen stuff or carpeting smells unutterably in warm weather, the cool linen, which resists dust and soil, is most grateful to the senses, and linen will soon become the only furnishing

BED LINEN. Linen sheets are simply a necessity for sickness and summer, when they secure refreshing sleep by their coolness. Considering that they outlast four pairs at least of cotton, one can hardly object to the cost of full width union linen at 40 cents a yard, or the hemstitched sheets of pure linen at \$4.50 and \$5 the pair. Plain hemstitched pillow-cases of full size ready laundried are \$1.50 a pair and upward, and this bed linen is of good standard quality and very well made. Embroidered sheets with daisies worked in linen floss over the quarter yard of overlay are \$9 a pair and upward. Toilet covers in cutwork and Irish point or embroidered in the charming clusters of clematis or hydrangeas, which are favorite designs, a little fine yellow floss introduced with the effect of gold thread, are \$12 to \$18. These also come old rose, lilac, and pale blue embroideries.

NOVELTIES IN FABRICS. Fine French gingham robes are embroidered in guipure patterns or the French flower festoons, in white and shaded tints of the old pink, heliotrope, dark and light blues and maize color, which are the choice in washing materials. They cost from \$10 to \$18. French summer dimity is an old fabric, like a corded lawn with tiniest sprigs delicately flecking the white ground. Embroidered piques for children's frocks and ladies' morning dresses show the light French welt, which does not shrink, and soft finish, from 50 cents to \$1 a yard. Fancy piques with tiny dots and cluster dots in

white woven dots are 25 cents. The white Brighton cutaway jackets worn at English seaside resorts last year is the jauntiest new fashion, eagerly caught up by women of taste. The cut is the simplest, of fine twilled flannel or serge, fastened by a single button at the throat and over the black lace dress generally worn for the promenade is exceedingly chick. White will be worn by women of all ages for morning and full dress, and the cream-white cashemere, forty inches wide, at fortyave cents a yard, is favorite fabric

HOUSEKEEPING IN TOWN

develops many improvements to lighten its suits the owner, kalsomining, cleaning paints, windows, chandeliers and laying carpets in the very best manner with business promptness celerity. The work is done by colored men, neat and clever, highly recommended by the best sort of people. It is a great relief to hand the house over to these quiet, dextrous men. celerity. The work is done by colored men, neat and elever, highly recommended by the best sort of people. It is a great relief to hand the house over to these quiet, dextrous men, who proceed to put everything in perfect order, shutting up one room at a time to work in so that the whole house is cleaned step by step without the inmates knowing it. The company furnish the best implements and materials, the men know how to handle valuable mirrors and men know how to handle valuable mirrors and bric-a-brac, and if they do ask \$100 for doing a house from attic to cellar, it is worth the money to be free of the cares of looking after ordinary scrubwomen and carpet men.

Nor does the housekeepers relief end here, in the city ways. The best families leave the sare of their carpets and hangings for the sum-mer with upholstery firms, who send a man to collect the costly rugs, curtains and wool tapestries in one large room given up to the purpose, where everything moths attack is treated with camphor and aromatics. The trusty man visits the house once a week all season to beat the curtains, and brush the chairs and sofas, to dislodge moths, which do great mischief in corners just under the slip sovers. Nothing less than such care will preserve houses from the ravages of insects, and

tapestry panels costing not less than \$90 each, and suites of furniture worth thousands. and suites of furniture worth thousands, de-mand costly care to keep them from loss.

HEALTH AND COMFORT IN BOARDING-HOUSES.

The question, what can a young man do to improve his complexion when he is so situated that he must eat whatever is placed before him, or, in other words, when he is away from home, and subject to the tender mer-cies of a boarding-house? is not in the least one for smiling over. Too many bright, ambitious lads fail in health and die every year from want of good air and needed nutrition for the question not to have keepers could be made to feel that theirs is no mere money-making business, but that they are responsible for the lives and vigor of those who find homes with them, they might take new interest in their work and find new success in it. No hostess ought to grudge the trouble necessary to set healthy food before her people, to give them sound, home-made brown bread three times a day, and well-cooked wheaten grits at least day, and well-cooked wheaten grits at least twice a day, matters which would change the tempers of bilious, dissatisfied boarders by the magic of health. Let me advise the young man in this case to pay his board promply, make as little trouble in the house as he knows how, and tell his hostess he wants such and such food as a matter of health, and keep asking for it till he gets it. Neither vegetables, fruit nor meats can supply to clerks or business men the strength of wheat food, which contains phosphates for the nerves, substance for the muscles, and secures the healthy scouring and carrying off of waste, which is the secret of a fine

AT NIGHT AND IN THE MORNING.

Personally the young man can keep his window open nights, and toss back the bedclothes when he rises to have his bed well aired, and never sleep in the same body clothing he wears by day. He should not sleep in a room with the soiled, sweaty clothes worn all day, the soiled socks and strong-smelling shoes which throw off their effluvia and poison his sleeping hours. Hang the clothes next the chimney, or on nails in the sash of an open window. After a sound diet is secured, it is well to take moderate [doses of alterative medicine of whole white mustard seed swallowed each morning before breakfast, or as much clean bran taken before each meal is advisable. If right diet is not to be had, one finds great benefit in chewing parched wheat or wheaten grits. This parched wheat is so strengthening and regulating that every mother ought to have her boy supplied with it. and it should be sold as commonly as crackers. With a little butter and salt stirred in while browning, these grits are very relishing and are the best food for sedentary people. The whole wheat should be picked clean, washed, dried in the wind, and then in a moderate oven, finishing with heat enough to brown without scorching. The grain then must be spread thinly in a baking pan and stirred to prevent burning, as coffee or corn is roasted. A coffee roaster would parch wheat nicely, and some woman wanting to turn an honest penny could not do a better thing than to furnish this in pound and half-pound packages, freshly parched daily or weekly to customers. LIGHT COMPLEXIONS.

The only sensible reason for the disfavor shown sandy complexion is that it is highly sensitive to changes of temperature and health. and shows ill-conditions by unpleasant changes of hue. Healthy sandy hair always tends to the ripe golden hue and clear complexion, admired by all, and accompanying an acuteness of faculty found in no other organization. People say sandy complexions must be careful about colors of dress. Pencil-gray, russet, snuff-brown, or deep indigo suits should be chosen, with black ties dotted with white or minute color, felt or straw hats with wide black ribbon and brown gloves. The right shades of beige or light brownish gray, with hats a little darker, often look well with sandy skins, and give the hair a less obnoxious shade, but the right colors can only be found by trial. Never coverlet, to get the full benefit of the electric action.

WOMEN OF MODERATE TASTES,
however, are content with the jersey wear of balbriggan thread, in extra length, which does

however, are content with the jersey wear of balbriggan thread, in extra length, which does check or hairline gray is well worn by them. One last suggestion, if sandy-haired men wear good deal, it is very apt to either darken the color or brighten it to a golden shade. They should avoid sunburn and use vaseline on the face at night as scrupulously as a woman. CARE OF THE SKIN.

To keep the skin from wrinkles when powder is daily used, wash the powder carefully off at night, then apply the whitest vaseline, any good cold cream, or pure sweet cream, letting it lie on the face and neck a few minutes and washing with a soft cloth. Next morning wash the face with very hot water, which contracts the

skin and wards off wrinkles.

To soften the complexion and prevent sunburn, use glycerine diluted in this way: Pour four spoonfuls of glycerine into a bottle, cut with one-fourth as much best cologne, and fill with soft water. Rub a spoonful of this over the face before going out. A cosmetic, excel-lent in effect, but far from pleasant, is buttermilk and oatmeal flakes. Put a handful of the flakes, which are steam-cooked and swell rapidly, into a quart jar filled with acid butter-milk, stirring well. In ten minutes the mixture will be a soft paste, which is spread on face and hands and left to dry, when it is washed off with hot water. The virtues of this paste in whitening the skin, removing tan and freckles, are highly praised by ladies who have tried it. The sourer the buttermilk the better, as it is the acid which acts as a detergent for the skin. SHIRLEY DARE.

No city in the world is so thoroughly covered by the circulation of a single newspaper as is the city of Washington by that of THE EVENING STAR. It reaches all readers in the city and vicinity. It swears to its circulation. No other Washington paper has yet done

A BATCH OF FABLES. Said to Be From the Persian, by Ambrose Pierce.

From the Philadelphia Times.

"There. now," said a kitten, triumphantly. laying a passive mouse at the feet of her mother; "I flatter myself I am coming on with a very reasonable degree of rapidity. What will become of the minor quadrupeds when I have attained my full strength and ferocity, it is mournful to conjecture!"
"Did he give you much trouble?" inquired
the aged ornament of the hearth-side, with

tender solicitude.
"Trouble!" echoed the kitten, "I never had such a fight in my life! He was a downright savage—in his day."

"My Falstaffian issue," rejoined the Tabby, dropping her eyelids and composing her head for a quiet sleep, "the above is a toy mouse."

"What have you there on your back?" said a zebra, jeeringly, to a "ship of the desert" in "Only a bale of gridirons," was the meek reply. "And what, pray, may you design doing with

"What am I to do with gridirons?" repeated the camel, contemptously. "Nice question for you, who have evidently just come off one!"

who hears the word remain applied to her see the word remain applied to her see the word remain applied to her see you, who have evidently just come off one!"

THE AUTHOR OF "DON'T." People who throw stones should not live in glass houses, but there ought to be a few in

A man was plucking a live goose, when his victim addressed him thus: "Suppose you were a goose; do you think you would relish this sort of thing?" "Well, suppose I were," answered the man,
"do you think you would like to pluck me?" "Indeed I would!" was the emphatic, natural, but rather injudicious reply.

"Just so," concluded her tormentor; "that's
the way I feel about the matter myself."

A sheep, making the long journey, found the

An old fox and her two cubs were pursued by dogs, when one of the cubs got a thorn in his foot and could go no farther. Setting the other to watch for the pursuers, the mother proceeded, with much tender solicitude, to ex-tract the thorn. Just as she had done so the

sentinel gave the alarm.

"How near are they?" asked the mother.

"Close by, in the next field," was the answer.

"The deuce they are!" was the rejoinder.

"However, I presume they will be content with a single for."

Written for THE EVENING STAR. ETIQUETTE AND MANNERS.

What to Do and What Not to Do in Society. SOME SENSIBLE ADVICE TO CORRESPONDENTS WHO WISH TO IMPROVE THEIR MANNERS—SOME PUZ-

AND FORK-WHAT NOT TO DO AT THE TABLE. The following questions have been selected for answer this week : Will you tell me through the columns of "Etiquette' if one's servant is out, or if one does her own work and the young lady has a gentleman call on her anshe answers the bell herself, should she stand one side and let the gentle man pass into the parlor, or should she step ahead and lead the way herself?

ZLING QUESTIONS ANSWERED-USE OF KNIFE

A lady under such circumstances would na turally lead the way to the parlor, although when at the parlor door she might give way for her guest to precede her. Which should be done would depend upon whom the guest is If a gentleman, precedence should not be ex-tended to him; if an elderly lady it should. If we properly address a firm composed of men as "Gentlemen," why should we not address a firm of

Firms composed of ladies is so new a thing that no well-established usage in the matter of addressing them has obtained. It is always better to use English words than foreign words and hence "ladies" is preferable to "mes-

Will you please give the form of an answer to a invitation to a reception or party, &c. The usual form is as follows: "Mr. John Beach accepts with pleasure the invitation of Mrs. John Smith for 'reception May 20.'"

A COUSIN'S PRIVILEGE. 1. I am a young lady sixteen years old; some peop say I am pretty. There is a young man who has the ne name as myself, and thinks perhaps he might be a cousin, and have a cousin's privileges. How long will it be proper for me to insist on being coaxed before I grant it?

2. If I dare a young man to kiss me and he does it, ought I to be indignant?

1. What do you mean by a consin's privileges? Do you mean the right to kiss you This is a privilege that a young woman should be cautious about giving to any one. A good rule for her to adopt is never to let any one kiss her that exhibits a particular desire to do so.

2. What would you expect of a young man whom you dared to kiss you? What sort of a young man would it be who under such circumstances didn't "up and kiss you?" As to your indignation, we rather suspect that you would not be indignant at the youth that accepted your challenge, but at the one that exhibited so much indifference as not to do so.

I recently called on a friend at his rooms. On being shown in I found that my friend had stepped out a moment. Before he returned another gentleman came in known to me by name, but to whom I had never been introduced. In such a situation is it not the most sensible course to introduce oneself? Certainly. Persons meeting at a friend's

Should letters of introduction be sealed, and how should they be delivered? A letter of introduction should not be sealed. If in any way connected with business present it in person, but if solely a social introduction send it by post enclosed with your card and

KNIFE AND FORK. In sending my plate at table for a second portion

house do not require an introduction.

should I leave my knife and fork upon it? There is a difference of opinion on this point. Many persons stoutly uphold the practice of leaving the knife and fork on the plate, and probably the greater number of people do so. But the knife and fork on the plate are embarrassing to the carver of whoever serves the dish desired, and awkward for the servant. It may be inconvenient for one to retain his knife and fork, but in doing so he incommodes himself rather than other people, and this is an elemen-tary principle of politeness. If I accompany a young lady to a party and one of

If I accompany a young lady to a party and one of the young gentlemen present is unavoidably called away and leaves his lady in my charge, and when the gentlemen are requested to see the ladies to the din-ing-room for refreshments, I start with both my own partner and also the lady left in my care, and as we get outside the parlor and in the hall my partner leaves me without excusing herself and goes to the table with another gentleman, how should I regard her treatment to me and what should be my conduct toward her in the future? The lady's conduct in such a case would cer-

tainly be very unceremonious, not to say grossly impolite. Your conduct toward such a person been, but your revenge would be not to offer yourself as her escort another time. MANNERS AT TABLE. The habits of people at table who consider then

selves respectable seem to me often very bad. They handle the fork and the spoon awkwardly; they make disagreeable noises in eating their soup; they turn their backs to persons next to them; they commit many other offenses against good taste. Is there no way to enforce upon people the rules of good society in eating and drinking. Many efforts have been made to extend the

knowledge of table manners, but without much effect. The fork is now used where the knife was formerly, and this is about all. Here are a few rules that everybody is supposed to know, but which, simple as they are, are often disre-garded. Spread the napkin over the knee and not over the chest. Take soup from the side of the spoon; do not tip the soup plate; eat soup without making gurgling noises.

Hold the fork when in the left hand with

handle in the hollow of the hand, when in the right hand, using it with prongs upward, hold it between the forefinger and thumb. Take up on the fork only so much as it can easily carry and do not lead it with the knife.

In drinking wipe the lips before doing so, so as not to soil the glass, Chaucer told us five hundred years ago, in his Canterbury Tales, of the young lady who never dropped portions of food and always wiped her mouth on her napkin before drinking. This young lady's manners are a good example even to-day.

Avoid bending over your plate or drooping your head too low, or thrusting your elbows

out or sitting with your back turned to your Take care not to eat too heartily or to take too large mouthfuls. An elegant manner at

table is impossible unless one eats slowly and quietly, with small mouthfuls. In short, elegant manners at table consist mainly in doing nothing that attracts attention. SUBJECTS OF CONVERSATION.

What are suitable subjects for conversation at a din-

er table, or at a social gathering? It is the rule in all circles to avoid those subjects in conversation that are likely to wound jects in conversation that are likely to wound one's feelings or trench upon his convictions. For this reasons politics and religion are forbidden. And yet these themes more deeply concern us than any others. Literature, art, science, invention, all afford themes for conversation; so does travel, exploration, great achievements in any direction. We have the doings of the world before us, and these ought to give us awayle metasicle, and we these ought to give us ample material; and yet with this large field to choose from how com-monly do we find conversation drifting into social gossip, into the trivial incidents of our own set? Literature, if it is not confined to the last sensational novel, is an excellent theme for the table or the parlor circle; so is art, if it chances that anybody present knows anything about it. The difficulty after all is not the theme, but the skill of presenting themes in an easy and attractive manner, of having something to say and a small measure of gumption in saying it.

A gentleman of my acquaintance is accustomed to speak of women as females. Is this in good taste? It is not merely in bad taste; it is a vulgar and a low taste. The cow, the mare, the sow, each is a female, and assuredly we should have some other word for our women. A woman who hears the word female applied to her sex

Sonnets.

All dream of rest, yet very few prepare
The way for it. Along the road to gain,
Day after day, year after year, with pain
We set our marks, and think some time to fare To some sweet realm beyond the pale of care.

These goals we reach, set them shead, and feign
Unrest anew, thus never peace attain; Miss all its paths, nor any pleasure share.
A hundred wayside inns of vantage passed,
Footsore and weary, burdened, bent and old,
Right on we plod and drag our hopes elate
Through all the mire of earth, to find, at last,
Instead of any happiness we hold,
We are but hollow mockeries of fate.

How frequent those that sit in places high
Are counted great and noble; deeper glance
Oft brands them lordlings of some circumstance.
That wear but gowns of greatness, walk and lie
But in the haunts of greatness, whence they cry;
"Renown!" So well their fortunes, plumed by

"Renown!" So well their fortunes, plumed by chance,
Along the road of glory swift advance,
Until they think their shoulders gouge the sky.
The world hath many such; mere puppets they,
With whom the gods make busy merriment,
The while their large concerns require them not;
Gay peacocks of their time that strut their day;
Smooth bubbles, such as childhood's small content
Creates; blown, gazed at, broken and forgot
Chicago Dailu Neva.

—Engaye Free Peacocks

10 Daily News. -EUGENE FIELD. Her Sunday-school Verse. From the Elmira Gazette.

One of the brightest of Elmira's little fiveyear-old girls was taught an appropriate verse to repeat in Sunday school last Sunday. She had also recently learned a little nursery rhyme which had profoundly impressed her. In Sunday school when her teacher called upon her to give her verse little Miss Five-year-old forgot all about the hymn and electrified the whole infant department by rising and solemnly repeating the following:

The owi and the eel and the warming-pan. They went to call on the scap-fat man;
The scap-fat man was not within,
He had gone to ride on a rolling-pin;
So they all came back by way of the bown,
And turned the meeting home upside does

BEAUTIFYING THE CITY. Miles of Shade Trees Which Adorn Washington Streets.

THE CARE REQUIRED BY YOUNG TREES-SOIL AND CLIMATE ADAPTED TO MANY VARIETIES-IDEAL SHADE TREES-PLANS OF THE PARKING COM-MISSION-THE CATERPILLAR AND THE SPARROWS.

Almost the first thing the stranger in Washington remarks upon when he arrives in the city are the trees, and about the first thing the Washingtonian notices when he visits other cities is the absence of them. The capital is one great forest; no other city in the world is so abundantly supplied with trees, and they do more, perhaps, than any other one feature toward making this the most beautiful city in the world. No other place is so well fitted for the lavish planting of trees. Its wide avenues and generous streets have room and to spare for them, and few other places have this advantage. THE PLANTING SEASON.

This is the busy season for the people who attend to the street trees of Washington. It is planting time with them, and during the past month nearly 3,000 young trees have taken root along the avenues and streets, bringing the total number of trees planted along the streets and avenues of the city up to something like 70,000. This enormous number is made up of about sixty varieties, coming from almost every part of the globe. Washington is the neutral ground, the grand meeting place where they ali grow and flourish together. The soil, the climate—everything seems peculiarly adapted for the cultivation of almost every variety of trees, and on the streets one can see the hardy pine of frigid Norway locking limbs with the cypress of the Florida everglades, and the ali anthus of China with the chestnut of the Adi rondacks. It is a splendid convention of the tree world, and in no other place can it be seen as on the streets of Washington. THE PARKING COMMISSION.

Nature never makes a mistake, and it is fortunate for all lovers of the beautiful that she has, in the members of the parking commission men who are students and admirers of her, and who go to such pains to carry out her dictates. Tree planting in Washington is comparatively a new thing, and it was only in 1872 that it was begun on any extensive scale. It was under the Shepherd board of public works that the parking commission was organized. The same men who were then given charge of it have been retained, and it is mainly to the care which they have exercised in every department that the plan then decided upon has proved such a success. The planting of a tree requires a certain skill which few men possess, and fewer still know THE ART OF NURSING IT

through the tender years of its childhood and youth until it reaches an age when it can take care of itself. If the soil where the tree is to be planted is not of the very best, a hole 2 feet deep and 9 feet in diameter is dug, and into this is placed a soil best suited for that particular variety. The same soil that is life to one variety is death to another, and where a maple would flourish a catalpa would fade away and die; they have to be handled with the same care that an infant requires, for any damage or injury which they may receive when but a sapling grows as does the tree, and may in time be the cause of its death. For two years they must be nursed; after that they require little IDEAL SHADE TREES.

The planting of trees in Washington has hardly as yet outgrown its experimental stage. It has not been definitely decided what varieties are best suited to the soil and climate, for while nearly all do well, of course some do better than others. The maple is a favorite shade tree for the streets and there are 32,252 planted, or nearly one-half of the total num-ber. They are of six varieties—the white or soft maple, being the most popular, with the ash-leaved maple a good second. They are the ideal shade trees for the streets and hardly have a rival as a general utility tree shited for An Improvement upon the new baggy sleeve I have pleasure also in agree all sorts of soils and situations. Just at present the linden is attracting a great deal of attention and is being extensively planted. It makes a beautiful shade tree and there are now nearly six miles of them in Washington, principally on Massachusetts avenue. It is the intention of the parking commission, however, to plant an additional three miles.

LINDEN TREES. Speaking of the linden trees, Superintendent Smith, of the botanical gardens, said to STAR reporter: "I went to Berlin some years ago for the purpose of studying and seeing the far-famed Unter den Linden, and while the graceful rows were very beautiful, I must say that I was disappointed. There are half a dozen streets in Washington that will compare favorably with it, and even now we have three times as many lindens in this city as in the German capital. Our trees, too, thrive better than in Germany, the climate seems to suit

THE CAROLINA POPLAR. Another tree which is a favorite with the parking commission is the Carolina poplar, over seven thousand of which have been planted here. The parent of every one of these is still alive and can be seen from Pennsylvania avenue looking down 2d street. It stands just inside the walls of the botanical gardens, and is one of the handsomest trees in the city. Mr. Smith gave 75 cents for the sapling years ago and planted it with his own hands. Break a leaf from this tree and press the juice out of it be-tween your teeth and it will be found almost unbearably bitter. It has wonderful malariaabsorbing qualities, and will be found growing in a wild state near the swamps of the Carolinas, where malaria is so prevalent. By actual experiment it has been found that the presence of this tree has reduced to a great extent the prevalence of malaria, and it has been prin-

cipally planted in the lower sections of the city along the water's edge. SANITARY EFFECT OF WASHINGTON'S TREES. The effect produced by the presence of trees upon the health of the city is a question which must interest every one. A great deal of attention has from time to time been given to this important matter, and the general opinion is that it is good, though a few people maintain that it is the reverse. Certainly the results are not against the former idea, for malaria is much less prevalent in the city than it was several years ago. Then, again, the atmosphere is cooled by the overhanging arches of green-ery, and they diminish to a great extent the intense rays of the sun. Some of the trees are, of course, less healthy than others, and a recent order of the Commissioners that the alianthus trees be destroyed shows the presence of

a sentiment against them. OVER TWO HUNDRED MILES OF TREES. At the present time there are 240 miles of shade trees on the streets and avenues of Washington. This makes 120 miles of shaded streets, and the cost to the government of the attention they require has for the past ten years averaged \$20,000 per annum. The maple shades 55 miles of streets, the Carolina poplar is planted on 16 miles, 10 miles are beautified by the ash, 6 with the linden, and 10 with Norwegian varieties. The remaining streets are planted with other and less popular trees, such as the sweet gum, the oak, the white elm and the

CATERPILLARS AND SPARROWS. Just at this time the caterpillar is making his appearance, and the vexed question as to the best mode of extermination has been again raised. "Despite all that has been said against him," said Superintendent Smith, "I still cling to the idea that the English sparrow is the greatest enemy to the insidious pest that preys upon the trees. I have made a study of them, I watch them every day, and have done so since they were first introduced into the country. They are, of course, to a certain extent ce, but not altogether so much as a great many people try to make them out, and they do their work well. Contrary to the general idea it is in winter that they do most toward destroying the insects. In summer there are any number of things they can find to satisfy the appetite, but when the cold days come they have to work hard for dinner, and it is then that they make way with the insects and their eggs. In my opinion they do very good service, and there is nothing that can compare with them as an insect eradicator."

Aunt-"Put on your red dress, Cora."

VANITY FAIR. The Latest Devices for the Adornment of Lovely Woman.

HAIR-PINS and tiny side-combs decorated HE IS WILLING TO RISK THE VALKYRIE AGAINST with pearls and diamonds are worn with cer-tain styles of coiffure.

PALE APPLE-GREEN and softest primrose yel low is a favorite combination in charming dresses for the coming season.

Novelties in Colors and trimmings will be dark greens in broche patterns and bright beiges of the same description with borderings of a blue-gray shade of green silk. BLACK IS AGAIN & leading color for dresses

hats, bonnets, and wraps. THE NEW GOWN STUFF. VELOUTINE, has a silk back and stripes of short pile velvet over the THE GRACEFUL little Moorish jackets with

Fedora fronts of China silk, are once again popular, and are a marked feature of many chic summer gowns. LADIES' SHIRTS of striped linen or pale silk. for wear with directoire coats, appear in the

shops in almost distressing profusion. WHITE PETTICOATS are no longer worn in the street, black satin is more used than any other material for the colored ones, though light ones of shot silk, with three or four pinked-out flounces, are shown for summer wear. Some of them are far more eleborate than the dress FOR SUMMER EVENING DRESS considerable

use is being made of a new and beautiful textile called Neapolitan gauze; this in willow green, primrose, cameo, salmon, buttercup, strawberry and old rose. These are figured in various ways. SLIPPERS OF UNDRESSED KID, in shades of tan and gray, in gracefully arched shapes and

medium high heels, are very stylish and dressy black kid sandals in popularity. A KIND OF TERRA COTTA OR PINKISH BEIGE is a fashionable color. This shade in armure

silk is particularly well adapted to be trimmed with a kind of silk guipure embroidery. LIGHT OPEN-WORK STRAW, rushes, and Neapolitan braid is used for summer bonnets and hats, and finely-plaited horse-hair is used in trellis effects, for capotes, toques and bon-

BEAUTIFUL WHITE FLOWER BONNETS are displayed, intertwined with fine green "phantom" foliage. Yellow is very popular also in millinery, mixed with black, moss-green or dark olive.

olive. A DIAMOND NECKLACE worn between two jet

ones is now said to be strict half-mourning. THE SERVICEABLE JERSEY is still worn, though mainly in black. Where colors are desired the pretty silk blouses are used. ONE OF THE NEWEST STUFFS for panels, bands

and so on is fine cord-checked white silk worked all over in outline stitch with the quaint figures of Queen Anne embroidery. A SERVICEABLE UNDERDRESS for a black lace gown is of the striped or plaid washing silk, which is firm enough to need lining neither in

A New Finish for sashes of silk or ribbon is with a handsome jet fringe falling from the

skirt nor waist.

COMMENCEMENT GOWNS may be either cream. ecru, dull blue, soft pink, clear green or delicate cloud-gray, but nothing can approach, in sailed outside. On my part, I willingly accept good taste or good form, clear sheer white, simply made and thoroughly well worn. Whatever the gown, the shoes should be low-cut, of soft kid, either black or russet, and the long gloves of undressed kid, matching the chas-

THICK VEILS may be worn in the morning, either when walking or shopping, but on all other occasions the correct thing is the sheerest dotted net coming just below the chin.

velvet or galloon under the shirring, with cal miles in length instead of 40, the time another row just above the cuff. FINE WHITE WOOL FROCKS, braided all over with white silk, have a simple appearance, but

they are an expensive luxury. A RECENT IMPORTED HAT sported two birds. three butterflies, two yards of ribbon, four of lace, and at least a dozen of silver cords in rows, rings, and rosettes.

PENNOYER'S COAT. Why the Governor of Oregon Will Not Wear a Swallow-Tail.

A story is told in the Portland Oregonian by an eastern gentleman, who was lately in that city, about Governor Pennoyer when he attended the centennial of the adoption of the Constitution at Philadelphia two years ago. It at the specified time, I submit that the same ended with a banquet, at which 500 covers were apply equally to both parties, and cannot be laid. Oregon's governor was invited to attend, and was deliberating whether to go when he cause, of any unfairness. Under ordinary cirmet John A. Kasson, of Iowa, whom President Harrison has appointed to be one of the American members of the Samoan conference.

"Kasson," he said, "is every man who attends the banquet expected to wear a swallowtail coat?"

"Most assuredly, governor."
"Then I don't think I will go. I have not worn a swallow-tail for about thirty years, and will neither buy nor borrow one for to-night.' "Oh, but you must come," said Kasson. Governor Pennoyer agreed to attend if Gov-

ernor Larrabee, of Iowa, a "plain man," would go; so Oregon's executive and Kasson went to the Iowa governor's quarters to ask him what "Governor Larrabee, you are going to the banquet to-night?" asked Governor Pennoyer when the room was reached.
"I am, sir."

"Will you wear a swallow-tail coat?"

"Then we go together." Governor Pennoyer and Governor Larraber were assigned to seats near each other. When the feast was at its height and champagne was sizzling, and waiters wearing claw-hammer coats were darting here and there with savory dishes, the governor of Oregon cast his eyes over the assembled diners, every one of whom was in evening dress, and turning to his friend from Iowa, solemnly remarked: "Governor, we are the only two men in the room who can be distinguished from the waiters."

Governor Pennoyer's last appearance in a swallow-tail coat was in 1855, when he was teaching school in Portland. He were it when he attended church on his first Sunday in the city, and was so abashed when he discovered the wide swath he was cutting in the backwoods town of the early days that he took the first opportunity to present the coat to a farmer who lived near town.

The Man with Two Stomachs. From the New York Sun. The New York fire department has in its

ranks a member who could make a bigger salary in a dime museum than at life saving were he willing to go on exhibition. He is one of kind offer of hospitality of which I hope to the best-known members, too, and a Bennett avail myself. medallist. He has what is best described as a double stomach, some sort of an internal sack or pouch in addition to the regular stomach, into which he can, at will, direct anything that by your cablegram of the 11th of April, in reply to Mr. Richard Grant's letter of the 19th of March, my challenge had been accepted on the conditions governing the Volunteer-Thistle he swallows. Whatever goes into this sack he can retain there as long as he pleases and then bring up again unharmed. In this way he can swallow coins, pebbles, or any small trifics, and regain possession of them again at will. He declares that this power has been of great use to him at times when he was the heart of in to him at times when he was the bearer of important secret dispatches through a hostile country. He enclosed them in a round silver case that he had made, swallowed them whenever necessary, and defied his searchers. He has been examined by well-known doctors, who has been examined by well-known doctors, who say that this internal arrangement of his is one of the most remarkable freaks of nature ever known. He has had offers of large sums if he would will his body to some medical institution when he died. He says that he discovered the peculiarity about his stomach when a boy, by swallowing pebbles and bringing them up again to the admiring awe of his companions. It Rather Lacks Zest.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Aunt—"Put on your red dress, Cora."
Cora—"Impossible. It would make the dining-room too gandy; we have tomatoes and strawberry ice-cream for dinner."—Philadelphia Press.

Full-Blown Rose.—"What a pity, dear, you are engaged so young. You will never have the fun of refusing a man."

Bud—"No, but I've had the fun of accepting one."—Life.

"Yes; I shall break the engagement." she said, folding her arms and looking defiant. "it is really too much trouble to converse with him; he's as deaf as a post, and talks like he had a mouthful of much. Besides, the way he hawks and spits is disgusting." "Don't break the engagement for that; tell him to take Dr. Saage's Catarri Remedy. It will cure him completely." "Well, I'll tell him. I do hate to break it off, for in all other respects he seater.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Heaven preserve me from the perfunctory kins of two women. There is something about a kins of two women. There is something about a kins of two women. There is not even one casis in it to mark the dreary waste. It is worse than melody measured off with a yard stick, or poetry doled out by the quart. There is no inspiration about it; none whatever, of any kind. What a dull, sodder affair is the face of a pretty girl, who is kissing the lips of another pretty girl, who is kissing the lips of another pretty girl, who is kissing the lips of another pretty girl, who is kissing the lips of another pretty girl, who is kissing the lips of another of the soul when it is kissed by—well, perhaps this is getting to be an over-delicate matter, and something." "Don't break the engagement for that; tell him to take Dr. Saage's Catarri Remedy. It will cure him completely." "Well, I'll tell him. I do hate to break it off, for in all other respects here are a pretty face become fluminated with the fire of the soul when it is kissed by—well, perhaps this is getting to be an over-delicate matter, and something as the fields in winter time.

No word has been received direct from the Royal yacht squadron touching the "condi

LORD DUNRAVEN CONTENT. This About Settles the Terms of the America's Cup Race.

THE BIG VOLUNTEER, BUT HE IS INCLINED TO INSIST ON A FIXED HOUR OF STARTING.

From the New York Sun, May 17. There was a full house, with standing room at a premium, last night in the pretty "model room" of the New York yacht club when Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry rapped for order. The members listened while ex-Commodore James D. Smith, chairman of the America's cup committee, announced that, having been unable to get a quorum of the committee together for three days, he would now read Lord

> 20 St. JAMES' SQUARE. LONDON, S. W., May 3, 1889.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant. and desire to tender my sincere thanks to the committee for their kind offer of assistance. and also for their courtesy in acceding, in many respects, to my suggestions as to conditions of sailing. As regards the second paragraph in my for

Monday. These letters were then read:

LORD DUNRAVEN TO EX-COMMODORE SMITH.

mer letter alluded to in yours, I thank the committee for pointing out that the classification of yachts under the racing rules of the New York yacht club does not apply to races for any challenge cups held by or belonging to the club. I am aware also that, while the various deeds of gift evidently contemplate a con-siderable difference in the size of vessels, no special rule is laid down for classifying them. I was, however, under no misapprehension as to the question involved. I fully recognized and recognize the perfect right of the New accompaniments to a demi-dress toilet; how-ever they have not superseded the bronze or deed of gift under which my challenge was York yacht club to meet me with any vessel deed of gift under which my challenge was made and accepted. My reasons for sending Valkyrie's length on the L. W. L. were: First, as a matter of cour-

tesy observed, I believe, by all recent challengers. Secondly, because challenging yachts of late years have been met by yachts of practically the same length upon the L. W. L., and thirdly, because I thought it would be a con-venience to the New York yacht club to know that Valkyrie came within their third or seventy-foot class, should they think fit to class the competing vessels, and thus com-plete the application of the principle of sailing international matches under allowance and method of starting. Those are my reasons, and I trust the committee will clearly understand that in stating that Valkyrie was designed to come into your third class, I had no intention of conveying any opinion as to the length or description of vessel against which I should have to sail.

I am quite willing to accede to the request of

the committee that the first race be sailed on Tuesday, October 1. But, as for many reasons it is desirable that the matches should not extend over a long period of time, I suggest for their consideration that the dates be Tuesday, October 1; Thursday, October 3, and Monday, two bands of jet openwork across the ends, October 7; or, if Monday is an inconvenient day, Tuesday, October 8. DIRECTION OF COURSES. With regard to courses, I am glad the com-

> their proposition as to the direction of the courses, namely: First race—To windward (or leeward) and return. Second race-Equilateral triangle one side (the first if possible) to windward. race-To windward (or leeward) and return. Fourth race—Equilateral triangle, as in the case of second race. Fifth race—To windward

mittee have agreed that the matches shall be

(or leeward) and return. LENGTH OF COURSES. is to shirr it just below the armhole and set mittee's proposal that the courses be 30 nautifor making the races to be reduced proportion-

> As the committee do not see their way to adopt my suggestion as to time allowance I ac-eept the New York yacht club rule. Having agreed to the committee's proposi-tion as to the direction of courses, my sugges-tion in paragraph 8 of my former letter be-

comes impracticable. I am anxious only that the compass bearing be given as long a time as possible before the start, and that the stake boats carry a large and easily distinguishable flag; but all these details may conveniently be left until my arrival in America. TIME OF STARTING. I cannot concur with the opinion expressed by the committee as to the time of starting.

Whatever force there may be in the objections urged to my proposal that the races be started cumstances the committee would be perfectly right, but if the time of starting international races be left entirely to a sailing committee it is obvious that their actions and motives may be liable to misconception on the part of the public. The desira-bility of as far as possible guarding against any such misunderstanding will, I am sure. commend itself to the committee, and I should be glad if they will reconsider this point. As an alternative to my former request, I suggest that the question of starting be left in the hands of the sailing committee, provided that, whatever their opinion may be in that respect, a start shall take place at the specified time, should either of the competing yachts desire it. In my former letter I omitted to mention the question of umpire. No doubt any gentleman uggested by the New York yacht club would be acceptable to me; but I may say that if, as reported in the papers, Gen. Paine will not be himself afloat, I should feel not only satisfied, but complimented, if he would consent to

I thank you for sending me your club book for last year, and again wish to express my warm appreciation of the most kind and cour-teous offer of assistance from yourself and the other members of the committee. I have the honor to remain, dear sir, yours faithfully, DUNBAVEN.

To James D. Smith, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, &c., New York. Another letter of the same date reads as fol-I regret to have kept you so long without an

answer to your letter of the 15th inst., but have been away in Ireland during the recess, and have only just returned to town. I trust the delay has caused you no inconvenience Yours faithfully, DUNEAVEN.
To James D. SMITH, Chairman of the Com-LORD DUNBAVEN TO SECRETARY ODDIE.

20 St. James Square, London, S. W., May 4, 1889. DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter on the 11th inst., and would ask you to convey my sincere thanks to the New York yacht club for their

the conditions governing the Volunteer-Thistle match, and I trust there is no misunderstand ing on the point that can possibly give rise to any complications. I am not competent to discuss the condition

under which the cup should be held and challenged for in the future, but would point out that if the New York yacht club retain the cup, their position will be the same as before my challenge. If, however, I am fortunate enough enge. If, however, I am fortunate enough to win, the terms upon which the cup is to be afterward held could then be discussed with the Royal yacht squadron.

The inconvenience of any negotiations be-tween the New York yacht club and the Royal yacht squadron being carried on pending the sailing of the races is so great that I venture to express a strong hope that any discussion arising from a difference of opinion may be postponed until after the decision of the match. postponed until after the decision of the match. I have the honor to be, sir, yours, very faithfully,

DUNRAVEN.

To J. V. S. Oddie, esq., secretary of the N. Y.

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